bood ennoble the home, the race, the Nation. "Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother, as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philanthropist, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human being, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From all sections of this world, brief reports of individual and organized work, news items, thoughts, suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns.

Address all such communications to FLORENCE M. ADEINSON. 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The bill requiring that half of the clerks | pointed to a Presidential office. employed in the departments be women has passed both branches of the Texas Legislature. It was supported by the Bonham News, Austin Statesman, Greenville Banner, Galveston News and other papers.

The Texas, Arkansas and Georgia Legislatures have made a remarkable record this | of her plea. winter in the expression of liberal opinion regarding the rights of women.

At the recent meeting of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, the amount of premiuns for the woman's department was increaed from \$900, as offered last year, to \$1,000. This increase is for the purpose of securing exhibits representing the business interests of women. By vote of the State and Delegate Board of Agriculture the entire management of the upper floor of the expostion building has been tendered to the Weman's State Fair Association. This is certainly a high tribute to the judgment and | with a vote of thanks. executive ability of women,

The commencement of the Indiana Eclect'c Medical College on last Wednesday afterncon afforded another illustration of the practibility and success of medical co-education. Among the graduates were Mr. T. V. Johnson and Mrs. Etlen M. Johnson, husband and wife. who have pursued their medical studies together during the past two years, and who expect to open the office of Johnson & Johnson in Springyounger sister of Mrs. Johnson Miss Letitia Laughlin, of Irvington, has also been attending this college during the past year, and both ladies made a good record as

The West Virginia Legislature is wrestling with a bill to open the doors of the State University to women. In a debate on last Friday a Mr. Lucas denounced "co education as the entering wedge and the first step which would lead logically and inevitably to female suffrage," and declared it a "miserable failure" upon the authority of President Elliott, of Harvard, and other gentlemen who have had no experience with co-

The measure was supported by Mr. Dean in a masterly argument, and after adjournment, Col. Dan Johnson, one of the regents of the University made a speech in which he said that almost all the faculty and regents are now in favor of the idea, and explained the plan upon which they hoped to make | to any legislative body. Its taking is pregthe change.

Mrs. A. M. Noe and Mrs. Judah are in New Orleans looking after the interests of | ity of principles which Lord chatham called the exhibit of woman's work from Indiana. A recent letter from Miss Emily A. Southmayd. who represents the special commissioner for the Northwest, Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith. speaks very favorably of the exhibit. It is proper to mention in this connection that the labors of Mrs. Noe and Mrs. Finch in the installing of the exhibit have been highly commended by the press of New Orleans, and also by Mrs. Smith, who fully understood the difficulties and who has warmly expressed her appreciation of and thanks for their co-operation.

The report prepared by Mrs. May Wright Sewall on the position of women in industry and education in this State has been published under the supervision of Mrs. Judah. It is comprised in a pamphlet of 16 pages and gives much interesting informs. tion regarding the number of occupations in which Indiana women are engaged, the nature of those occupations, and the opporinstitutions of learning.

The argument of Senator Palmer upon weman suffrage is of special interest at this time since the question is pending in saveral State Legislatures as well as in Congress.

The Presidential Electoral Suffrage bill introduced in our State Legislature early in the seerion, has not been reported by the Committee, and may not be, as its constitutionality is seriously questioned. On last Thursday, Senator Foulke offered a joint resolution [S 11] proposing an amendment to Article 2, Section 2 of the State Constitut on by striking therefrom the word "male" and inserting instead the words "without distinction of sex." which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Woman's claims. The Committee will probably report the resolution favorably, and with an earnest effort in its behalf by woman suffragists throughout the State. its rassage might be secured. All men and women who desire the saccess of this principie, should at once inform their Representatives and Senators to that effect, and urge that the resolution be pressed to a vote. On last Wednesday a large meeting was held at Albasy, Mrs. Lillie Dayereaux Blake and Mrs. Caroline Gilkey Rodgers addressed the Committee on Grievances to whom the Woman Suffrage

bill has been referred. On last Tuesday the Massachusetts legisla tive committee on woman suffrage gave a hearing to the suffragists, and on Wednesday to the "remonstrants." Additional interest and agitation were created by the sessions of the annual meeting of the State branch of the National Woman Suffrage Association which was held in Boston on Wednesday and Thursday and was addressed by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Shattuck and others.

Bills for municipal suffrage for women have been introduced in the Kansas and Michigan Legislatures.

A hearing was recently given by the Rhode Island Legislature. In the far West the subject has been given considerable attention by the Legislatures In Idaho it met defeat in the Assembly by a vote of 15 to 6. In Oregon, the Senate by a vote of 18 to 10 on last Thursday rejected the woman suffrage bill which has been supby some of the most men in the State. ter a long debate, a bill extending suffrage to women was passed by the Dakota House en Feb. 10, by a vote of 28 to 18. General W. H. H. Beadle, Superintendent of Public instruction opported it by a strong argument. At last accounts this bill had heen referred to the Council Committee on Elections, with the probability of a close

#### vote when put upon passage.

General News Notes. INDIANAPOLIS .- Mrs. May Wright Sewall left yesterday for New Orleans to attend an educational conference to be held in that city on the 24, 25, 26, inst. Mrs. Sewall is a member of the committee of fifty appointed at the Madison convention last July to represent the National Educational Association at the New Orleans conference. Her appointment with that of seven or eight other ladies on this committee is regarded of women in educational work.—Mrs. Bessie
Ashley, of this city, will read a paper on
"Weman, Present and Past" at the meeting "Weman, Present and Past," at the meeting more use to the State at home.
of the County Herticultural Society on next They are dismayed by a vision of wor

Saturday afternoon .- The Indianapolis Wo man's Cinb celebrated its tenth appiversary by a banquet at the Denison, last Tuesday evening. The tossis and responses at the supper were as follows: "Literary Clubs," response by Miss Harriet Noble; "The Indi-anapolis Woman's Club and its Past," response by Mrs. Martha N. McKay; "The W. C. and its Present," response by Mrs. May Wright Sewall; "The I. W. C. and its Foture," response by Miss Carrie Hendricks: "Our Guests," response by Professor Scott | valued and respected. Butler.

Wisconsin -Mrs H D. Sumner, of Wankesha, the wife of Congresman Sumner, has been admitted to practice at the bar of the Eurreme Court.

IDAHO.-The Legislature has passed a law to "protect the rights of married women conveyance and mortgaging of homesteads and real estate.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY .- Mrs. Hattie Dennison has been on firmed by the U. Senate as postmaster at Vancouver. W. T. This is a practical recognition of woman's | emancipation in 1860, and there are men in equality, it being the first instance in the | most communities who do not vote, but we Territory where a woman has been ap-

MICHIGAN. - Mrs. S. W. Fowler, secretary of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, has drawn up and published a memorial to the Legislature of that State, asking that municipal suffrage be granted to women. and arging unanswerable reasons in behalf

OREGON .- The "Historic Picture," to which Mrs. A. S. Duniway has devoted so much time during the past year, has been completed by the Chicago lithographers. It represents the "Coronatien of Womanhood" under the watchful eyes of Washington. Lincoln, Garfield and Baker, with the portraits underneath of three hundred men and women who have contributed to the advancement of the Woman Suffrage cause in the Pacific Northwest. A copy, handsomely framed, was presented to the State Senate by Senator Siglin on behalf of the Oregon Woman Suffrage Association, and accepted

NEW YORK .- At the annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association held in New York City, Feb. 12, addresses were made by Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Caroline Rogers, ex-Governor Hoyt, of Wyoming: Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mrs. Parnell. The last mentioned lady referred to her sex as "the great unpaid, great unrecognized, and great unrequitted." A reception was held in the evening.

#### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Speech by Hon, Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan in the U. S. Senate on Friday, February 6.] TheSenate having under consideration the joint resolution (8. R. 19) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as en amendment to the constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislature, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely; "ARTICLE -.

"Section 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote an 1 not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account "SEC 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of

Mr. President: This resolution involves the consideration of the broadest step in the progress of the struggle for human liberty that has ever been submitted to any ruler or nant with wide changes in the pathway of future civilization. Is obstruction will delay and cripple our advance ................................. The trinthe "Bible of the English constitution.

namely, the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, and the bill of Rights, are towering landmarks in the history of our race, but they immediately concerned but few at the time of their erection The Declaration of Independence by the colonists, and its successful assertion, the establishment of the rights of petition.

abolition of imprisonment for debt and the

property qualifications for suffrage in nearly all the States, and the recognition of the rights of women to earn, hold, enjoy, and devise property are proud and notable gains. The emancipation of 4,000,000 slaves and the subsequent extension of suffrage to the male adults among them were measures enlarging the possibilities of freedom, the full benefits of which have yet to be realized; but, sir, the political emancipation of 26,000. 000 of our citizens, equal to us in most essential respects and superior to us in many, tonities afforded women as teachers and | seems to me to translate our nation, almost students in the public schools and the higher | at a bound, to the broad plateau of universal equality and to co-operation to which all

> have surely led. BISE AND PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT. The time which I may occupy in advocacy of this measure will not admit of even a cursory review of the history and progress of the movement whose ultimate is before

> these blood-stained and prayer-worn steps

Like life insurance and the man who carried the first umbrella, its inception was greeted with derision. Born of an apparently hopeless revolt against unjust discrimination, unequal statutes, and cruel contructions of courts, it has pressed on and over ridicule, malice, indifference, and conse vatism, until it stands in the gray dawn before the most powerful legislative loody on earth and challenges final consideration. In its progress it has benefited all and in-

and courts have bowed. The laws which degraded our wives have been everywhere repealed or modified, and our children may now be born of free wo-

ment before which Legislatures have bent

Our sisters have been recognized as hav ing brains as well as hearts, and as capable of transacting their own business affairs. New avenues of self-support have been found and profitably entered upon, and the dcors of our colleges have ceased to creak their dismay at the approach of women.

Twelve States have extended limited suf frege through their Legislatures, and three ferritories admit all citizens of suitable age to the ballot-box, while from no single locality in which it has been tried comes any word but that of satisfaction concerning the

experiment. The spirit of inquiry attendant upon the agitation and discussion of this question has permeated every neighborhood in the land, and none can be so biind as to miss the uni versal development of self-respect, self-reli ance, general intelligence, and increased capacity among our women. They have lost none of the womanly graces, but by fitting themselves for counselors and mental comranions have benefited man, more perhaps

#### than themselves.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. In considering the objections to this extension of the suffrage we are fortunate in finding them grouped in the adverse report of the minority of your committee, and also in confidently assuming from the acknowledged ability and evident earnestness of the distinguished Senators who prepared it that all is contained therein in the way of argument or protest which is left to the oppo-nents of this reform after thirty-seven years

I wish that every Senator would examine this report and note how many of its reasonings are self-refuting, and how tew even seem to warrant further antagonism.

They cite the physical superiority of man, but offer no amendment to increase the voting power of a Sullivan or to disfranchise the halt, the lame, the blind, or the sick.

They regard the manly head of the family as its only proper representative, but would not exclude the adult bachelor sons.

They urge disability to perform military service as fatal to full citizenship, but would hardly consent to resign their own rights because they have passed the age of conscription, or question those of Quakers, who will not fight, or of professi onal men and civic officials who, like mothers, are regarded as of

in attendance at cancuses at late hours of the night, but doubtless enjoy their presence at route and entertainments until the early dawn. They deprecate the appearance ( women at political meetings; but in Michi ean women have attended such meetings for years upon the earnest solicitation of those in charge, and the influence of their presence has been for good. Eloquent women are employed by State committees of all parties to can vass in their interests and are highly

They object, for their own States to the addition of their former bondswomen because of their ignorance; but that risk was taken at greater hazard upon the adoption of he fitteenth amendment; and I hardly think the gent'emen would care to acknowledge their inability to provide that control for women which they appear to have ob-

tained over the men. They object that many women do not desire the suffrage and that some would not ex-reise it. It is probably true, as often claimed, that many slaves did not desire hear of no freedman to-day who asks re enslavement and no proposition is offered to disfranchise all men because some neglect

their duty. The minority profess a willingness to have this measure considered as a local issue rather than a national one, but those who recall the failures to extend the ballot to black men, in the most liberal Nothern States, by a popular vote, may be excused if they question their frankness in suggesting this transfer of responsibility.

The education of the people of a whole State on this particular question is a much more laborious and expensive work than an appeal to the several Legislatures. The subect would be much more likely to receive intelligent treatment at the hands of the picked men of a State, where calm discussion may be had, than at the polls where prejudice and tradition oftentimes exert a more potent influence than logic and justice. To deny this method to the women of this

vidicusly. A whole race, distinct from us, was erfranchised in this way, after repeated at tempts at securing popular approval from the voters had failed, and to refuse it to these to whom we are bound by the dearest

country is to discriminate against them in-

ties betrays an indifference to their requests. or an inexplicable adherence to prejudice, which is only sought to be defended by an asserted regard for women, which to me

seems most illogical. I share no fears of the degradation of women by the ballot. I believe rather that it will elevate men. I believe the tone of our politics will be higher; that our caucuses will be jealously guarded, and our conventions more orderly and decorous. I believe the polls will be freed from the vulgarity and coarseness which now too often surround them, and that the polling booths, instead of being in the least attractive parts of a ward or town, will be in the most attractive; instead of being in stables, will be in parlors. I believe the character of candidates will be more closely scrutinized and that better officers will be chosen to make and administer the laws. I believe that the casting of the ballot will be invested with a seriousness-I had almost said a sanctity-

THE MISUSE OF THE BIBLE. The objections enumerated above appear to be the only profferings against this measure excepting certain fragmentary quota tions and deductions from the sacred Scriptures; and here, Mr. President, I desire to enter my most solemn protest.

second only to a religious observance.

The opinions of Paul and Peter as to what was the best policy for the struggling churches under their supervision, in deferring to the prejudices of the communities which they desired to attract and benefit, were not inspirations for the guidance of our civilization in matters of political co-opera tion; and every apparent inhibition of the levelment of the caste of sex may be neutral ized by selections of other paragraphs and by the general spirit and trend of the Holy

In the history of human advancement no single influence has been so powerful as that of the Bible. It has sufficed for all the ages passed and will suffice for the ages to come. To its students has come wisdom, cepts have trained to virtue. To the wretched it has afforded comfort, and to the sorrowing it has brought consolation. None have learned from it bad citizenship, and its guidance has ever led to gentleness, honor, and truth. Its histories, poems, and inspired directions, altogether, inculcate the broadest equality of the human race and the greatest tenderness of mutual rights, while its pyramidion, the Goiden Rule, voiced by the Saviour, contains the essence of all the law and the prophets.

Sir, my reverence for this grandest of al compilations, human or divine, compels a protest against its being cast into the street as a tarricade against every moral, politica and social reform; lest, when the march of progress shall have swept on and over to its consummation, it may appear to the superficial observer that it is the Bible which has been overthrown and not its erroneous interpretation. TRADITION AND PREJUDICE SHOULD BE LAID

Sir, if, with our present experience of the needs and dangers of co-operative government and our present observation of won an's social and economic status, we could divest ourselves of our traditions and prejudices, and the question of suffrage should come up for incorporation into a new organic law, a distinction based upon sex would not jured none. It has created a public senti- | be entertained for a moment.

It seems to me that we should divest ourselves to the utmost extent possible of these entanglements of tradition and judicially examine three questions relative to the proposed extension of suffrage: First. Is it right? Second. Is it desirable? Third. Is it expedient? If these be determined affirmatively our duty is plain.

IS IT RIGHT? If the right of the governed and the taxed be governed and to what extent and for natural right, it is nevertheless a right to the declaration and establishment of which by the fathers we owe all that we possess of liberty. They declared taxation without representation to be tyranny, and grappled with the most powerful nation of their day in a seven years' struggle for the overthrow of such tyranny.

It appears incredible to me that any one can indorse the principles preclaimed by the patriots of 1776 and deny their application to women.

Samuel Adams said: "Representation and legislation, as well as taxation, are inseparable, according to the spirit of our Constitution and of all others that are free. "No man can be justly taxed by, or bound

in conscience to obey, any law to which he has not given his consent in person or by his representative. "No man can take another's property from him without his consent. This is the law of nature: and a violation of it is the same thing whether it is done by one man, who is

called a king, or by five hundred of another denomination. James Otis, in speaking of the rights of the colonists as descendants of Englishmen, said they "were not to be cheated out of them by any phantom of virtual representation or

any other fiction of law or politics. "No such phrase as virtual representation is known in law or Constitution. It is altogether a subtlety and illusion, wholly anfounded and absurd.

The Declaration of Independence asserts that, to secure the inalienable rights to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness gov-ernments are instituted among men, "deriv-ing their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Benjamin Franklin wrote:
"That liberty or freedom consists in having an actual share in the appointment of those who frame the laws and who are the guardians of every man's life, property and

That they who have no voice nor vote in the electing of representatives do not enjoy

liberty, but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes and to their representatives."

James Madison said: "Under every view of the subject, it seems indispensible that the mass of the citizens should not be without a voice in making the laws which they are to obey, and in choosing the magistrates who are to administer

them. But it seems unnecessary to multiply these excerpts, familiar to every student of the history of those times. These declarations were not confined to our shores. Lord Somers said:

"Among all the rights and privileges appertaining unto us, that of having a share in the legislation, and being governed by such laws as we ourselves shall cause, is the most fundamental and essential as well as the most advantgeous and beneficial." The judicious Hooker wrote:

"Agreeable to the same just privileges of natural equity is that maxin of the English constitution that 'Law to bind all must be essented to by al',' and there can be no legal appearance of assent without some degree of representation.

In 1790, Condorcet, in his treatise on the

admission of women to the rights of citizen-

ship in France, savs: Now, the rights of men result solely from the fact that they are rational beings, susceptible of acquiring moral ideas and reasoning on these ideas. Women, having the same qualities, have the same equal rights. Either no one individual of the human kind bas true rights or all have the same, and one who votes against the right of another, whatever be that other's religion, color, or sex from that moment forfeits his own.'

Mirabeau condenses the whole question in his definition that "a representative body should be a miniature of the whole com-

The right of women to personal representation through the ballot seems to me unassailable, wherever the right of man is conceded and exercised. I can conceive of no possible abstract justification for the excluson of the one and the inclusion of the other. IS IT DESIRABLE?

Is the recognition of this right desirable? The earliest mention of the Saxon people is "in all grave matters they consult their women." Can we afford to dispute the ben-

The messure of the civilization of any Nation may be no more surely ascertained by its consumption of salt than by the social, economic, and political status of its women. It is not enough for contentment that we assert the superiorty of our women in intelligence, virtue, and self sastaining qualities,

but we are to consider the profit to them

ment. Our statistics are lamentably meager in in side their mere enumeration, but we learn that in a single State 42,000 are assessed and pay one eleventh of the total burden of tax-

ation, with no voice in its disbursement. From the imperfect gleaning of the Tenth Census we learn that of the total enumerated bread-winners of the United States more than one-seventh are women. Thay are classified in round terms as follows: Agricul ture, 600,000; professional and personal services, 1,400 000; trade and transportation, 60,000; manufactures and mechanical and mining industries, 600,000. That these 2,647,. 157, citizens of whom we have official information labor from necessity, and are everywhere underpaid, is within the knowledge and observation of every Senator upon this

Only the Government makes any pretense of paying women in accordance with the labor performed-without submitting them to the competition of their starving sisters, whose natural dignity and self-respect have suffered from being driven by the fierce pressure of want into the few and crowded avepues for the exchange of their labor for

Is it not the highest exhibit of the moral superiority of our women that so very few consent to exchange pinching penury for ilded vice?

Will the possession of the ballot multiply and widen these avenues to self-support and independence? The most thoughtful women who have

given the subject thorough examination beleve it, and I can not but infer that many men looking only to their own selfish inter ests, fear it. History teaches that every class which has assumed political responsibility has been

materially elevated and improved thereby. and I can not believe that the rule would have an exception in the women of to-day. I do not say that to the idealized women so generally described by obstructionists-the dainty darlings whose prototypes are to be found in the heroines of Walter Scott and Fenimore Cooper-immediate awakening would come; but to the toilers, the wage workers, and the women of affairs the con

sequent enlargement of possibilities would

give new courage and stimulate to new endeavor, and the State would be the gainer The often urged fear that the degraded and vicious would swarm to the polls, while the intelligent and virtuous would stand aloof is fully met by the fact that the former class has never asked for the suffrage or shown any interest in its seeking, while the hundreds of thousands of petitioners are from our best and noblest and women, including those whose efforts for the ameliorization for

the wrongs and sufferings of others have won for them imperishable tablets in the tem; le of humanity. Would fear be entertained that the State would suffer some mortal harm if, by some strange revolution, its exclusiva contro should be turned over to an oligarchy composed of such women as have been and are identified with the agitation for the emanci-

pation of their sex? Saloons, brothels, and gaming-houses might vanish before such an administration; to a voice in determining by whom they shall | wars-avoidable with safety and honormight not be undertaken and taxes might what purposes they may be taxed is not a | be diverted to purposes of general sanitation and higher education, but neither in these respects nor in efforts to lift the bowed and strengthen the weak would the right to life. liberty, and the pursuit of happiness be

placed in peril. Women have exercised the highest civil powers in all ages of the world-from Zenobia to Victoria-and have exhibited statecraft and military capacity of high degree without detracting from their graces as women or their virtues as mothers. A woman, Mrs. Ross, designed the Ameri-

cen fieg. The records of all wars show the presence of women in the ranks. More than four hunwho had eluded the scrutiny of the mustering officers and served in disguise, The services of Clara Barton, Dorothes Dix, Elizabeth Blackwell, and hundreds of

received. That the most important campaign of that war was planned by Anna Ella Car-roll; is attested by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives March 3, 1881, as "fully established," and was vouched for in elaborate detail by Hon. B. F. Wade, chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, soon after its triumphant close per-

mitted him to speak. The rallying of a Michigan regiment by repetition of the chivalrons deeds of women

recorded in every age.

The preponderance of women in our churches, our charitable organizations, our educational councils has been of such use as to suggest the benefit of their incorporation into our voting force to the least observant. A woman who owns railroad or manu facturing or mining stock may vote unquestioned by the side of the brightest business men of our continent, but if she transfers her property into real estate she loses all voice in its control.

lovely, by which to determine the rights, needs, and possibilities of the sex. To me the recognition of their capacity for full citizenship is right and desirable, and it only remains to consider whether it i safe, whether it is expedieut.

IS IT EXPEDIENT?

To this let experience answer to the extent that the experiment has been tried. During the first thirty years of the independence of New Jersey, universal suffrage was only limited by a property qualification; but we do not learn that divorces were common, that families were more divided on political than on religious differences, that children were neglected or that patriotism languished, although the first seven years of that experiment were years of decimating one side add to the appearance of some war, and the remaining twenty-three of poverty and recuperation-conditions most conducive to discontent and erratic legisla-

The reports from Wyoming, which I have examined, are uniform in satisfaction with the system, and I do not learn therefrom that women require greater physical strength, fighting qualities, or masculinity to deposit a ballot than a letter or visitingcard; while in their service as allowable. urors they have exhibited greater courage than their brothers in finding verdicts against desperadoes in accordance with the the hair off the forehead, but without any

Governors, judges, officers, and citizens unite in praises of the influence of women upon the making and execution of whole-

In Washington Territory, last fall, out of a total vote of 40,000, 12,000 ballots were cast by women, and everywhere friends were reciced and opponents silenced as apprehended dangers vanished upon approach. Some of the comments of converted newspaper editors which have reached us are worthy of preservation and future reference. The elections were quiet and peaceable for the first time; the brawls of brutal men gave place to the courtesies of social intercourse: saloons were closed, and nowhere were the ladies insulted or in any way annoyed. From the Isle of Man, where universal suffrage obtains, comes similar approval.

Women vote intelligently and safely, and found in the Germany of Tacitus, and, in | it does not appear that their place is solely his terse description of them, he states that | at home any more than that the farmer should never leave his farm, the mechanic bis shop, the teacher his desk, the clergyefit of this counseling in the advancement of | man his study, or the professional man his office for the purpose of expressing his wishes and opinions at the tribunal of the gone.

To-day-and to a greater extent in the near future-we are confronted with political conditions dangerous to the integrity of our Nation

In the unforeseen but consistent absorption from immigrants and former bondsmen and to the State in their further advance- of a vast army of untrained voters, without restrictions as to intelligence, character, or patriotism, many political economists see

> It is claimed that the necessities of parties compel subserviency to the lawless and vicious classes in our cities, and that, without the addition of a counter-balancing element, the enactment and enforcement of wholesome statutes will soon be impossible. Fortunately that needed element is not

far to seek. It stands at the door of the Congress urging annexation. In its striving for justice it has cried aloud in petitions from the best of our land, and more than onethird of the present voters of five States have indorsed its cause. Its advocates are no longer the ridiculed few but the respected many. A list of the leaders of progressive thought of this generation who espouse and urge this reform would be too

long and comprehensive for recital. Mr. President, I do not ask the submission of this amendment, nor shall I urge its adoption because it is desired by a portion of the American women, although in intelligence, property, and numbers that portion would seem to have every requisite for the enforcement of their demands; neither are we bound to give undue regard to the timidity and hesitation of that possibly larger portion who shrink from additional responsibilities; but I ask and urge it because the Nation has need of the co-operation of women in its di-

The war power of every government compels, upon occasion, all citizens of suitable | the black with cardinal: then put the stripes age and physique to leave their homes, families, and avocations to be merged into armies, whether they be willing or unwilling, craven or bold, patriotic or indifferent, and no one gainsays the right, because the neces-

sities of State require their services. We have passed the harsh stages incident to our permanent institution. We have conquered our independence, conquered the respect of European powers, conquered our neighbors on the Western Continent, and vast cost of life and waste have conquered our internal differences and emerged a Na tion unquestioned from without or within. Our heroic and semi-barbarous ages have closed and slumber in history, never, I trust

The great question of the future conduct of our people are to be economic and social ones. No one questions the superiority o womanly instincts, and consequent thought in the latter, and the repeated failures and absurdities exhibited by male legislators in the treatment of the former, should give pause to any assertion of superiority there. The day has come when the counsel and service of women is required by the highest

interests of the State, and who sha!l gainsay their conscription We place the ballot in the keeping of immigrants who have grown middle aged or old in the environment of governments dissimilar to the spirit and purpose of ours, and we do well: because the responsibility accompanying the trust tends to examination, comparison, and consequent political education; but we decline to avail ourselves of the aid of our daughters, wives, and mothers, who were born and are already educated unour system. reading newspapers, periodicals as ourselves, proud of our common history, tenacions of our theories of

Whatever may have been wisest as to the extension of suffrage to this tender and humane class, when wars of assertion or conquest were likely to be considered, to-day and to-morrow and thereafter no valid reason seems assignable for longer neglect to avail ourselves of their association.

#### FASHION AS IT FLIES.

Fancy Costumes - Dressing the Hair.

To choose a costume for a fancy dress party

is often quite perplexing, but to those who give a little thought to the matter there is, dred were discovered in the Union Army after all, little difficulty in coming to a decision. The long list of characters in romantic literature affords great scope for the arrangement of character dress, while many other noble women were as valuable as any | illustrated books of national costume, to be found at the public libraries, supply the correct details for any required period. The entire range of English literature from the time of Chaucer to the present day abounds with suggestions for characters that may be taken with excellent effect, although Shakspeare, of course, is pre-eminent in this re spect. At a Shakesperian masquerade party given not long ago by a European prince Ann Ethridge and leading them again into the costumes were extremely brilliant. the hot fires of Chancelorsville was only a Each member of the court had been assigned a particular character and diligently acted well the part. There was, as may be well imagined, a "flow of soul" in the measures of the sublime poet. This same prince (a German preux chevalier) some years ago gave a floral masquerade which was as novel as a particular flower. The dresses were charmingly arranged, the bodice in imitation of the flower, and the skirts in the color of the blossoms in conventionalized forms in harmony with the general designs. A Spanish Duenna's dress should be of black silk made with full sairt and pointed

err who set up any single standard, however | short the shoulders' or else fastened high on the oack knot of hair, in which a high comb is thrust. If you wish more color, have a yellow or red satin front to the dress, and carry a large fan of the same satin.

The Spanish Maiden wears red, yellow, or black, with much black lace; a high coiffure with a high back comb, and a Spanish mantle of lace passed over the comb and around the shoulders, with roses to fasten the lace on the bust, complete the dress.

STYLES IN HAIR DRESSING. The tuck up switches are popular. They are easily adjusted, can be twisted or tied in various styles, and with the aid of ornamental bair pins make a very pretty coiffure. Young ladies affect puffs which are very becoming to many, and when parted a little at faces. "The prevailing style" is one of those mythical elements in the American management that is often a perplexity, and ladies should care little for the arbitrary demands of fashion, but follow a style that is becoming as well as convenient. The regulation "bang," of unhappy suggestion and not specially tender memories, is, fortunately, a thing of the past, so entirely out of fashion that even on little girls it is scarcely

An effort has been made by a few leaders of fashion to make popular the brushing of show of success. The style of covering the forehead to the very brows is so becoming to most women that its abandonment will not be thought of, at least for the present. The brushing of the bair back is an English fashion that few of our ladies seem inclined to tolerate

Puffs appear in some very stylish dressings and discarded in others. Curls are slowly coming in favor. A letter from Paris says that curls, four or five inches "lon", reaching just to the neck below the chignon at the back, are very fashionable. Orna mental pins in plain tortoise shell are the most popular among refined ladies. But few styles in fancy patterns are called for. A lovely little shell pin, with a half ring top, is worn in every day hair dressing, five or six being used at a time. A large size, with flat, square top, is also handsome and very ladvlike. Natural flowers are much worn for evening dress, but always preferably a gift from some loved one. There are ladies who will not wear flowers of their own purchasing, and claim that under such circumstances the sweet sentiment that should always accompany the delicate blooms is

Young girls and children wear their hair in the simplest fashion. The front may be slightly crimped, but the remaining portion drawn back and tied by a ribbon or braided two-thirds of its length and then tied. A ribbon is is the only orrament worn upon the heads of children. Girls from twelve to sixteen may braid or twist their hair at the back and fasten it with shell pins.

#### ALL AROUND THE HOUSE,

A good way to make use of old red tablecloths which are no lodger suitable for the table, is to cut them in good-sized pieces and keep them in a drawer in the pantry, and on baking days bring them forth to lay the warm bread, or cookies, or cakes upon. They may take the place of towels in many other ways, and prove a substantial econ-Either of the following receipts for cottage

budding will be found good: 1. Two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of sugar, one tablespooniul of butter melted, one cup of milk and the grated rind of a lemon. Bake in a good oven and serve hot, with sauce. 2. One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk and two eggs. Serve hot, with a hard sauce. A pretty slumber pillow, to be fastened on an easy chair just where the hollow of the neck comes, may be easily made. You will require one small skein each of cardinal, yellow and black yarn. Crochet a strip in Afghan stitch sixteen inches long, and a fin-

ger wide of each color. Work the yellow stripe with blue silk in the Grecian or Reman key pattern, and work the cardinal stripe with the yellow or corn-colored, and together in a spiral form, or twist them half way round and fasten with a cord and tassel each end, leaving the cord long enough to pass over the back of the chair; fill with hair, eider down or hops. MANAGEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

The Sanitary Engineer gives the following suggestions for the treatment of this dreaded disease: The precautions to be taken in the management of a well-marked case of diphtheria are, or should be, generally known; they have been published as circulars by many health boards, and through the secular and medical press, and may be summed up as follows: Isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered, and baying no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, es pecially those from the throat, nose, and mouth, and all articles soiled by them, promptly, while they are yet moist, and thorougly. Use clean, soft rags for receiving the discharges from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled use solutions of chloride of zinc or bichleride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils, or other articles which may be given the child for its amusement, of the articles used in giving it food or drink, and of the remnants of such food or drink. Everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the

patient's lips, is dangerous. When convalescence has set in do not yield too soon to the importunities of the patient to be allowed to see his friends or to go out, nor to your own feelings of weariness at the long-continued confinement. Above all things do not, under the excuse of giving change of air and scene, send him off to some other place to complete his recovery; you might send dynamite about the country with scarcely more risk. Do not send the child back to school in less than six weeks after the attack; about two weeks after you are satisfied that he is entirely well is a very

If the little life is not strong enough to withstand the attack, and is cut short, do not in your grief forget the danger to other lives which the house and its contents may yet cause. Do no allow sympathizing friends and playmates to enter; do not have any funeral ceremonies in the house: treat the sick-room and its contents as being dangerously infected.

good rule.

In mild and doubtful cases follow the plan above indicated as nearly as you can, and be sure that all your care and patience will be needed if you wish to obtain security for other members of the family and for friends.

#### An Eye to Business. Philadelphia Press. 1

While England is busy in the East is the time for the United States to cultivate her South American relations.

New Soup on an Old Plan.

Boston Herald.] A new recipe is out for making mack turtle soup. We suppose the first thing to do is

to catch your mock turtle.

A Serious Charge. [Philadelphia Press.] The lindley woman will be prosecuted for Yseplt and battery with intent to-spoil O'Donovan Rossa's clothes.

How to produce a painless death in the lower animals has been carefully studied by as it proved delightful, each lady appearing | Dr. W. B. Richardson. He seems at last to have succeeded in securing enthanasis for them. The animals to be deetroyed are placed in a chamber, into which is forced a current of carbonic oxide passing at 80° Fahrenheit over a mixture of chloroform and carbon bisulphide. Extinction of life is Their abilities, intellectual, physical, and black silk made with full skirt and pointed soon effected in the chamber by the lether political, are as various as ours, and they waist, and worn with a draped lace shawl nature of its atmosphere so brought about. soon effected in the chamber by the lethal

Costiveness, the forerunner of so many diseases, may be effectually cured by Vie toria Pills. This great English rem been in use for over fifty years. They never disappoint.

## HOPE!

A young man named John Naves, living near here, had an eating cancer on his face, which had eaten away his nose, part of his cheek, and extended up nearly to his eye. It was one of the most angry eating sores I had ever seen. His throat finally became involved to such an extent that he could only swallow liquid food. After using all the remedies without checking the ravages of the eating cancer, his gene al health was broken down, he was confined to his bed, and thought it to be only a question of time about his death from the cancer. I put him on swift's Specific as a last resort, and he began to improve with the first doze. His general health improved at once, and rapidly: his throat cot well: the rayages of the cancer were soon stopped; it began to heal around the edges; and after a few months treatment with 8. 8. 8. he has gotten entirely weil. His face is all beard over with new flesh, and nis general health is excellent. His recovery is won-

derful. M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Ogletnorpe, Ga. Cancer for Many Years.

TIPTONVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12, 18-84 Gentlemen: to inform you that Swift's Spe-bad one. I am in fine health—not better for twenty years. I have gained twenty-five pounds since I commenced taking Swift's Specific. R. S. BRADFORD,

Snatched From the Grave.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner and her mother, Mrs. P. B Bryan, for nineteen years residents of Humboldt, Tenn., make the following statements as to the merits of Swift's Specific. Mrs. Turner's case is well known in that community. She savs: "I was afflicted for two or turee years with Eczema and Erysipelas combined. My whole system was broken down, my strength and appetite sone, and I became as helpless as a child, being lifted from place to place by my friends. I was treated by the best physicians in the community with lodide of Potash and the other usual remedies for such cases. I was given up to die by my friends My sufferings were beyond description, and I had lost all hope of recovery. Last January I was induced to try Swift's Specific, having received a pamphlet from the company detailing its merits. The first half-dozen bottles had the effect to bring back hope to my heart, and the thought of being well again brought joy and gladness to the house hold. I have taken altogether 24 bottles. The sores have all healed up and disappeared; my strength has returned, and I am able to do all kinds of house work. Swift's Specific, I houesting believe, snatched me from the grave, and I do not know how to be grateful enough for my recovery,

I know that S. S. S. has saved my daughter's life She was the most wretched locking object that I ever saw when she commenced taking it, being perfectly helpless. I thank God that we ever heard of it. It has saved my child. Mrs. P. E. BRYAN. Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free,

MES. SARAH E. TURNER."

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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gradually built up until strong enough to realist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malacies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may eccape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk, Sole only in half-bound tins by Grocera, labelle" "hunists, London, Bagusta.



### Chicago Weather.

"I arrived at Chicago at 6 o'clock p. m. one day in June, 1884. The day had been terribly hot and the railroad ride from Detroit a foretaste of purgatory. The Western Metropolis was an oven. Everybody puffed and perspired. Lake Michigan lay still and breathless as the Atlantic just before a cyclone. Sieep was hopeless. There was no nervous force left in the town. Even the hotel clerks stood unblushing in their shirtsleeves. Mercury 95 degrees-plus. Now listen. Twentyfour hours later fires were lighted for warmth everywhere, and doors closed to exclude the strong northwest wind. A touch of winter swept the city from the stockyards to Lincoln Park."— Correspondence Eastern Journal.
Is it strange that lung and chest diseases figure so largely in the vital statistics of the Occiden Metropolis? Here is something to the point:

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1884

Messra. Seabury & Johnson: All who are familiar with this city are aware that it has a very trying clima e. People with weak or diseased lungs run a great risk in living here. At least such is my own experience. Physicians tell me I have a cavity in my right lung, and, judging from what I have suffered. I think they are right. Two years ago I began the use of Benson's Capcine plasters, and since then I am almost wholly free from pain in the chest. I am satisfied that had it not been for Benson's plasteril should have given out long ago and stopped working. As it is—by the soothing, healing and protective influence of the plaster—I lose little or no time from my business. I deem it a duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, to say this, for the information of the people of the city who have any trouble similar to mine. I am connected with the Chicago Telephone Company, and shall be glad to relate my experience to anyone who may call upon me. Yours,